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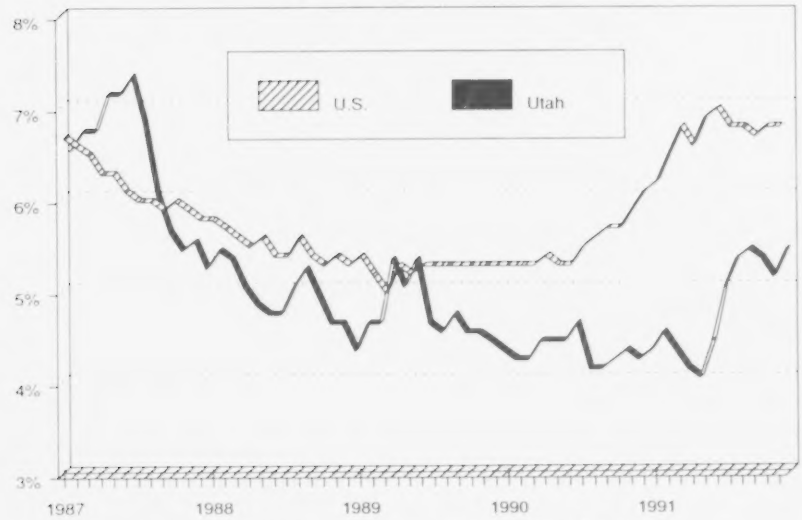
Utah Labor Market Report

November 1991
Volume 1, No. 11

## Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates




Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

# Utah's unemployment rate took an unexpected hike—Layoffs proved the culprit

***After a two-month decline, Utah's jobless rate jumped three-tenths of a percentage point from 5.1 percent in October to 5.4 percent in November.***

The November rate equals the highest unemployment experienced in Utah during 1991 and registers 1.2 percentage points higher than the November 1990 rate of 4.2 percent. However, during much of 1990 Utah experienced its lowest unemployment rates in more than 10 years. In fact, right now the State's jobless rate registers significantly below its ten year average unemployment rate of 6.2 percent.

***Roughly 43,500 Utahns were out of work*** during November—nearly 10,000 more than November of last year. Unlike the earlier rise in unemployment this year, additions to the list of jobless Utahns appear to have come from layoffs and slower job growth rather than from entrants.

***However, even with this rise*** in Utah unemployment, the State's rate still falls almost a point and a half below the national average of 6.8 percent. And, Utah continues to produce new jobs while the nation, in general, is suffering net employment losses. Much of Utah's future will depend on the national economy. If the U.S. stays in a recovery mode—however sluggish—Utah should still be able to avoid her own recession.

Between November 1990 and November 1991, the State's economy produced 20,600 net new nonagricultural jobs—an increase of almost 3 percent. This rate of growth falls only slightly below the State's long-term average. However, Utah's employment expansion has slipped from 4 percent during the past few months. Not only has Utah been affected by the national economic downturn, but cuts in defense spending have left their mark on the State's economy, too.

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## THE RATE *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 1991 | Utah | 5.4% | U.S. | 6.8% |
| Oct 1991 | Utah | 5.1% | U.S. | 6.8% |
| Nov 1990 | Utah | 4.2% | U.S. | 5.9% |

## NONFARM JOBS *(% change from a year ago)*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 1991 | Utah | 2.8% | U.S. | -0.8% |

## CPI-U *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 1991 | U.S. | 137.4 | Yr-over chng | 2.9% |

## PPI *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 1991 | U.S. | 116.4 | Yr-over chng | -3.6% |

***Manufacturing has been hardest hit*** by the double whammy of U.S. recession and defense cuts. Employment declines in this sector (1,500 since November 1990) are contributing to higher Utah jobless rates. The mining industry also experienced year-to-year job losses. Layoffs in the coal mining industry combined with no growth in other mining sectors produced a 1 percent, 100-job decline.

However, while two (mining and manufacturing) of the three industries usually hardest hit in a downturn experienced contracting employment, the third industry—construction—registered the highest growth rate of any major industrial sector. Construction employment is up a whopping 8 percent (2,500 jobs) from last year.

Low interest rates combined with a stronger than average Utah economy have helped produce a boom in housing.

***Services turned in a better than average employment performance.*** This industry continues to produce the largest *number* of new Utah jobs. Service employment is up by 8,800 jobs—a growth rate of almost 5 percent. Medical/health services and computer services (which include software companies) showed the strongest year-over increase.

The finance/insurance/real estate industry also showed higher than average growth (4 percent). After stagnating for many months, this industry has turned around with the location of several new financial services centers.

***Both trade and government produced growth rates near 3 percent.*** Trade has added 5,000 new Utah jobs, while government has contributed 4,200 positions. Job losses in federal defense-related employment continue to plague the public sector. However, the addition of new state and local government positions helped keep this sector in the moderate range.

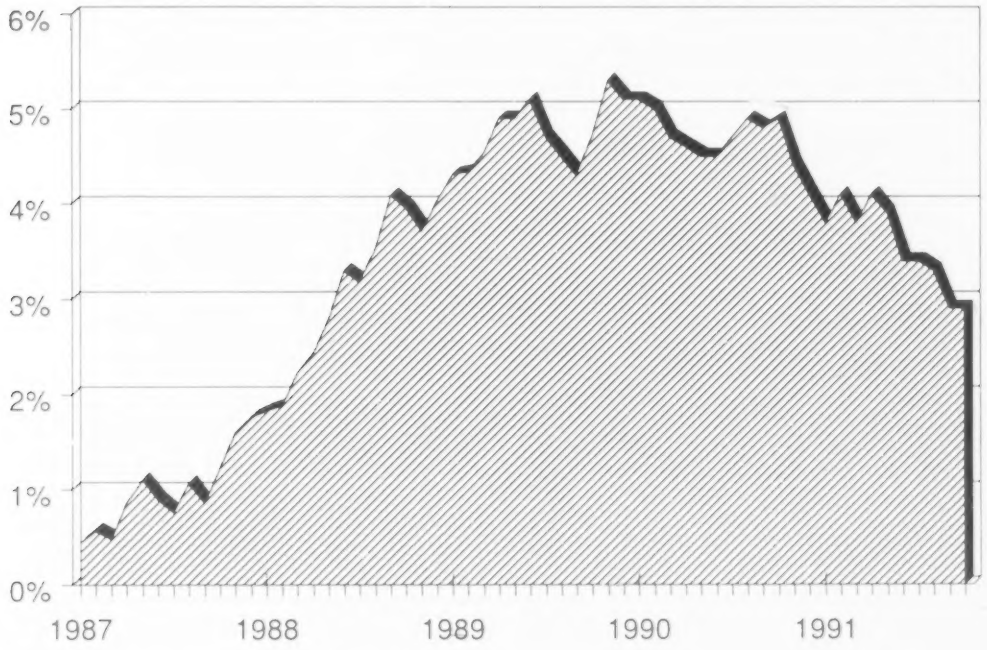
Transportation/communications/utilities continued to grow—but slowly. This sector added a mere 400 jobs for a November 1990 to November 1991 expansion rate of less than 1 percent. Most sectors of this industry experienced a slow or no growth scenario, but railroad employment grew by 8 percent (200 jobs).

***We still feel optimistic about Utah's economy.*** While the national economy is not growing in leaps and bounds, it is still showing expansion. That's a positive sign. And while Utah has been affected by the national recession and defense cuts, our outlook for 1992 is one of moderate job growth and declining unemployment.

*Lecia Parks Langston*
*Chief Economist*

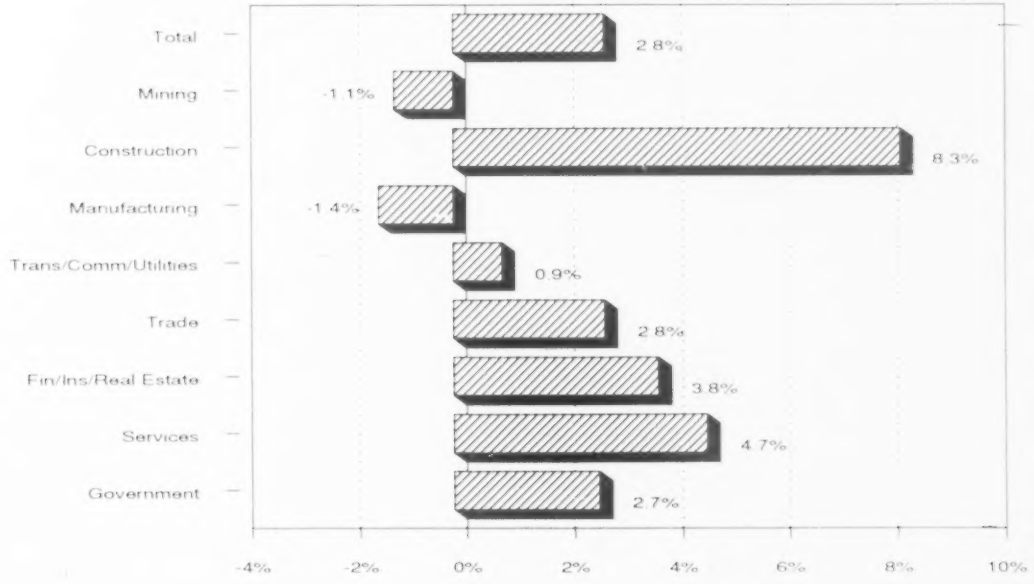
- ***Job growth in Utah has slowed to less than 3 percent.***
- ***Utah's jobless rate jumped three-tenths of a percentage point to 5.4 percent.***
- ***Utah joblessness still falls almost a point and a half below the national average.***
- ***The Utah construction industry ignored the U.S. downturn with an 8 percent growth rate and 2,500 new jobs.***

## *Year-Over Percent Change in Utah Nonfarm Jobs*




Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

## *November 1990-91 Percent Growth In Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry*




Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

# RAW

## Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs, Not Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

| | Nov 19901(f) | Nov 1990 | Percent Change | Oct 1991(p) | Sept 1991(r) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE** | **810.0** | **801.9** | **1.0** | **808.0** | **816.0** |
| **Employed** | **772.0** | **772.6** | **-0.1** | **772.0** | **775.8** |
| **Unemployed** | **38.0** | **29.4** | **29.3** | **30.1** | **40.2** |
| Percent of Labor Force | 4.7 | 3.7 | — | 4/5 | 5/3 |
| **NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS** | **765.9** | **745.3** | **2.8** | **760.0** | **757.5** |
| **Mining** | **8.7** | **8.8** | **-1.1** | **8.7** | **8.7** |
| Metal Mining | 3.1 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | 2.4 | 2.5 | -4.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying* | 3.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| **Contract Construction** | **32.8** | **30.3** | **8.3** | **33.2** | **33.9** |
| **Manufacturing** | **107.9** | **109.4** | **-1.4** | **107.8** | **108.4** |
| Durable Goods | 70.9 | 72.3 | -1.9 | 71.1 | 71.6 |
| *Primary Metals* | *5.9* | *6.0* | *-1.7* | *5.9* | *5.9* |
| *Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers* | *14.2* | *14.3* | *-0.7* | *14.2* | *14.1* |
| *Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)* | *10.4* | *11.6* | *-10.3* | *10.6* | *10.8* |
| *Transportation Equipment* | *17.0* | *17.6* | *-3.4* | *17.2* | *17.3* |
| *Lumber/Furniture,Stone/Clay/Glass** | *10.5* | *10.6* | *-0.9* | *10.5* | *10.7* |
| *Other Durable Goods** | *12.9* | *12.2* | *5.7* | *12.7* | *12.8* |
| Nondurable Goods | 37.0 | 37.1 | -0.3 | 36.7 | 36.8 |
| *Food & Related Products* | *12.3* | *12.4* | *-0.8* | *12.2* | *12.1* |
| *Other Nondurable Goods** | *24.7* | *24.7* | *0.0* | *24.5* | *24.7* |
| **Transportation, Communications, & Utilities** | **43.3** | **42.9** | **0.9** | **43.3** | **43.3** |
| Railroad Transportation | 2.6 | 2.4 | 8.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Trucking & Warehousing | 16.0 | 15.8 | 1.3 | 15.9 | 15.9 |
| Transportation by Air* | 7.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| Other Transportation & Related Services* | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Communications | 6.9 | 7.0 | -1.4 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services | 7.5 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 7.6 |
| **Trade** | **185.2** | **180.2** | **2.8** | **180.3** | **180.4** |
| Wholesale Trade | 40.5 | 39.7 | 2.0 | 40.2 | 40.0 |
| *Durable Goods** | *23.6* | *23.2* | *1.7* | *23.4* | *23.2* |
| *Nondurable Goods** | *16.9* | *16.5* | *2.4* | *16.8* | *16.8* |
| Retail Trade | 144.7 | 140.5 | 3.0 | 140.1 | 140.4 |
| *Food Stores* | *25.1* | *24.5* | *2.4* | *25.0* | *25.2* |
| *Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations* | *16.2* | *16.2* | *0.0* | *16.3* | *16.5* |
| *Eating & Drinking Places* | *44.9* | *43.7* | *2.7* | *44.6* | *45.7* |
| *Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores** | *13.8* | *12.4* | *11.3* | *12.6* | *12.3* |
| *Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply** | *24.7* | *24.4* | *1.2* | *22.6* | *22.1* |
| *Miscellaneous Retail* | *20.0* | *19.3* | *3.6* | *19.0* | *18.6* |
| **Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate** | **35.7** | **34.3** | **3.8** | **35.7** | **36.0** |
| Depository Institutions* | 13.2 | 12.9 | 2.3 | 13.2 | 13.4 |
| Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate* | 22.5 | 21.5 | 4.7 | 22.5 | 22.6 |
| **Services** | **194.6** | **185.8** | **4.7** | **193.9** | **194.0** |
| Hotels & Lodging Places | 12.2 | 11.7 | 4.3 | 12.1 | 12.5 |
| Personal, Amusement & Recreational* | 17.5 | 17.0 | 2.9 | 17.6 | 18.8 |
| Computer-Related* | 9.2 | 8.6 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| Other Business Services* | 32.2 | 31.2 | 3.2 | 32.0 | 32.1 |
| Auto Repair/Rental/Parking* | 7.0 | 6.8 | 2.9 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| Health | 50.1 | 46.7 | 7.3 | 49.8 | 49.2 |
| Education/Social & Membership Organizations* | 40.3 | 38.6 | 4.4 | 40.1 | 38.6 |
| Legal & Miscellaneous Services | 5.0 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Engineering, Accounting, & Related* | 15.3 | 14.9 | 2.7 | 15.2 | 15.4 |
| Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.* | 5.8 | 5.6 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| **Government** | **157.7** | **153.5** | **2.7** | **157.1** | **152.8** |
| Federal Government | 38.3 | 38.2 | 0.3 | 38.8 | 39.3 |
| *U.S. Defense** | *19.2* | *20.2* | *-5.0* | *19.2* | *19.3* |
| *Other Federal** | *19.1* | *18.0* | *6.1* | *19.6* | *20.0* |
| State Government | 45.6 | 44.0 | 3.6 | 44.9 | 41.8 |
| *State Education** | *25.6* | *24.6* | *4.1* | *24.8* | *21.4* |
| *Other State** | *20.0* | *19.4* | *3.1* | *20.1* | *20.4* |
| Local Government | 73.8 | 71.3 | 3.5 | 73.4 | 71.7 |
| *Public School Districts** | *48.6* | *46.9* | *3.6* | *47.8* | *45.1* |
| *Other Local** | *25.2* | *24.4* | *3.3* | *25.6* | *26.6* |

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS.

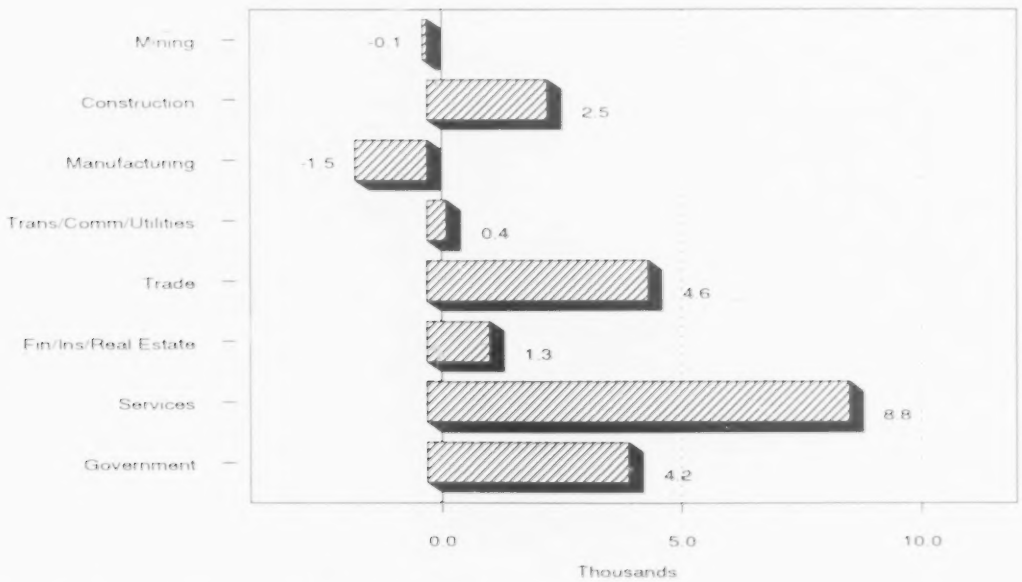
# ADJUSTED

## Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

| | Nov 1991(f) | Nov 1990 | Percent Change | Oct 1991(p) | Sept 1991(r) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE** | **805.1** | **794.8** | **1.3** | **804.2** | **802.1** |
| **Employed** | **761.6** | **761.2** | **0.1** | **763.2** | **759.5** |
| **Unemployed** | **43.5** | **33.6** | **29.5** | **41.0** | **42.6** |
| Percent of Labor Force | 5.4 | 4.2 | -- | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| **NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS** | **756.6** | **736.3** | **2.8** | **753.5** | **750.1** |
| **Mining** | **8.4** | **8.5** | **-1.1** | **8.7** | **8.7** |
| **Contract Construction** | **31.3** | **28.9** | **8.3** | **30.4** | **30.2** |
| **Manufacturing** | **107.0** | **108.5** | **-1.4** | **106.7** | **107.3** |
| Durable Goods | 70.7 | 72.1 | -1.9 | 70.6 | 71.0 |
| Nondurable Goods | 36.3 | 36.4 | -0.3 | 36.1 | 36.3 |
| **Trans., Comm., Public Utilities** | **43.1** | **42.7** | **0.9** | **43.1** | **42.9** |
| **Trade** | **180.8** | **175.9** | **2.8** | **179.8** | **179.0** |
| Wholesale | 40.4 | 39.6 | 2.0 | 40.1 | 39.6 |
| Retail | 140.3 | 136.3 | 3.0 | 139.7 | 139.3 |
| **Finance, Insurance & Real Estate** | **35.8** | **34.5** | **3.8** | **35.8** | **35.9** |
| **Services** | **194.6** | **185.8** | **4.7** | **192.9** | **191.3** |
| **Government** | **155.7** | **151.6** | **2.7** | **156.1** | **154.9** |
| Federal Government | 39.0 | 38.9 | 0.3 | 39.3 | 39.1 |
| State Government | 44.0 | 42.5 | 3.6 | 44.2 | 44.1 |
| Local Government | 72.7 | 70.3 | 3.5 | 72.7 | 71.6 |

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

## *November 1990-91 Growth in Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry*




Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

# Economic Events

***Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local Job Service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area Chamber of Commerce publications.***

- The Tandy Corporation is considering Utah as a potential site for one of its Computer SuperCenters, which are the only computer stores marketing products from each of the top five computer manufacturers. The company currently has eight SuperCenters open or under construction nationwide, and their plans call for at least 50 SuperCenters nationwide by 1995. The stores normally employ 50 workers and carry over 5,000 different products.

- A Pennsylvania-based aluminum firm is expanding its operations into Utah County. Cressona Aluminum Company announced it has purchased a 210,000 square-foot building and 30 surrounding acres in Spanish Fork. The firm does considerable business on the West Coast, and Utah offered the firm an ideal centralized location—and an outstanding, available work force. Company officials declined to speculate on projected employment but stated there is a potential for this site to become a very large operation.

- Skywest Airlines announced the construction of a new $3 million headquarters building on River Road in St. George. The two Skywest facilities currently located in St. George will be consolidated into the new building. The 1,500-employee company is one of the few profitable airlines in the country, and its bright future is initiating the move to the new facility. Skywest primarily serves as a feeder airline to the large hubs in Los Angeles and Salt Lake City.

- Pre Skis, a Sun Valley-based specialty ski company, announce that it will move its headquarters to Park City. The company cited the State's rich skiing atmosphere and Park City's western ambience as the reasons for the move. Pre Skis are currently manufactured in Washington State.

- Questar Pipeline Company announced the Colorado-based gas producers wish to market their gas to the Midwest and Eastern United States. In order to make this possible, a new gas pipeline has been proposed, running parallel to the current pipeline from Clay Basin, Utah to Rock Springs, Wyoming. In addition, within Utah, other projects will include three new compressors at the Fidlar Compression Station on the Uintah-Ouray Indian Reservation and 3.5 miles of additional pipeline.

- United Parcel Service announced it will move 400 administrative and technical jobs from Southern California to the Salt Lake City area. The company's telephone center is the prime target of the move. The company cited the lack of workers in California as the reason for the move, and the availability of workers in Utah as the motivation for coming to Utah. The operation could expand to 600 workers by the end of the decade.❐

# Utah's counties offer a diversity of economic climates

All of Utah's multi-county planning districts experienced at least modest unemployment rate increases. Nevertheless, the rates in four (Bear River, Wasatch Front North and South, and Mountainland) districts—those including metro and urbanized areas — remain relatively low (5.5 or below).

The Southeastern District, comprised of Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties, has the highest rate of all districts—10 percent. Energy-related economic difficulties, evidenced by job losses of four percent, still plague the area.

The Uintah Basin's unemployment rate, at 8.4, ranks second-highest in the State. This district's three counties are experiencing widely different economic climates. Despite higher-than-normal seasonal layoffs and a resulting high unemployment rate in Duchesne County, the Roosevelt Job Service office still has an unusually high number of job openings and the feeling there is upbeat. In contrast, Uintah County's unemployment rate is much lower and falling, but the economic climate, as reported by the Vernal Job Service office, is gloomy. The recent rise in Daggett County's unemployment rate is likely due to seasonal layoffs.

Unemployment in the Central District, at nearly 8 percent, is far higher than the state and national averages. Despite slight overall job growth of 1.5 percent, this area's economy must be considered "in the recession."

The Southwestern District as a whole is experiencing very rapid job growth and an unemployment rate (6.1 percent) slightly higher than the State average. However, this area's labor market statistics are dominated by rapidly-growing Washington and Iron counties. Garfield and Kane coun-

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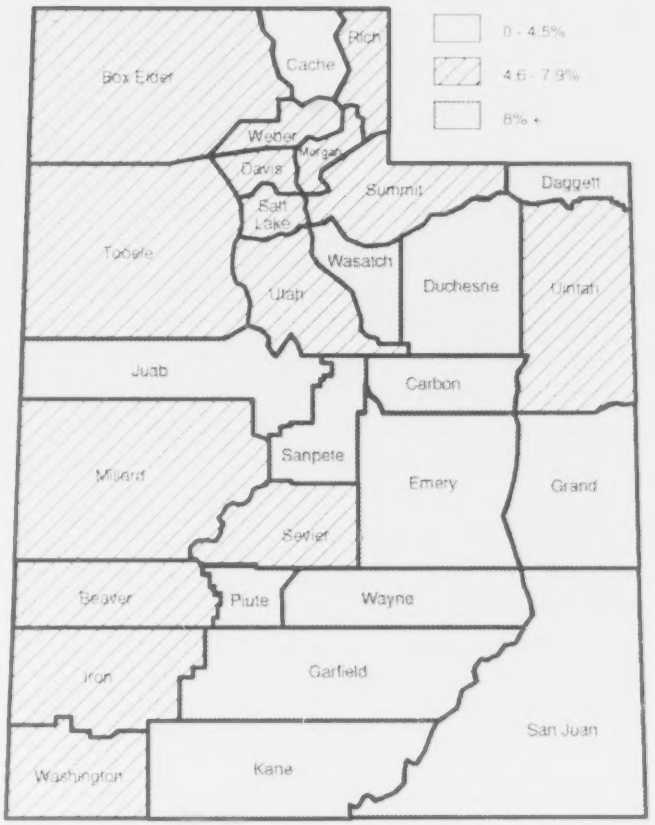



## Unemployment Rates November 1991

- ***All districts followed the State's lead with rising joblessness.***
- ***Counties in the metro and urbanized areas of Utah generally have the strongest economies.***
- ***Some nonmetro districts appear to be "in recession."***
- ***Mountainland and Southwestern districts are dominated by the strong economies of Utah, Iron, and Washington counties.***

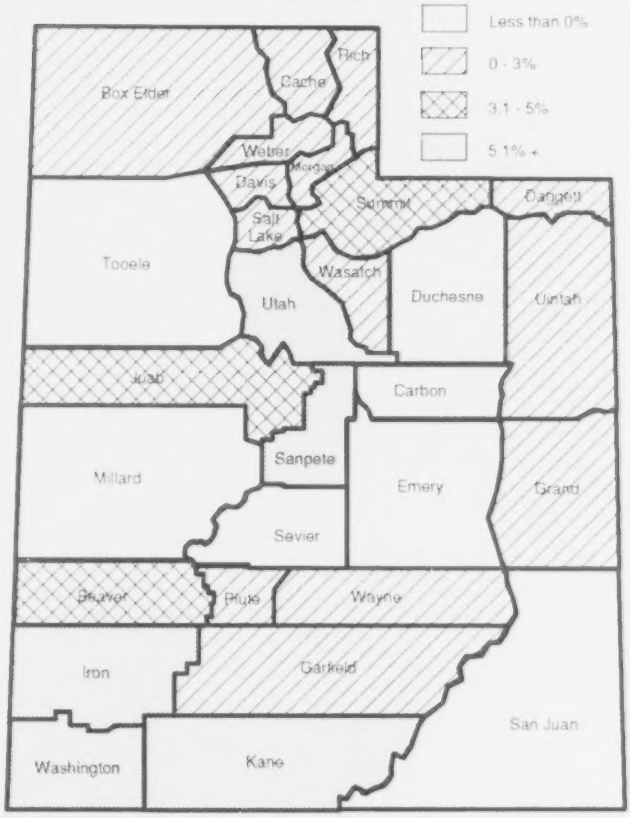
Continued from page 7

ties are economically distressed due to seasonal cutbacks in the logging industry. And Beaver County, despite a low unemployment rate, is not prospering.

The Mountainland District also presents a dichotomy. Its favorable statistics are dominated by rapidly-growing Utah County. But, Summit and Wasatch counties have much higher unemployment rates and slower job growth.

As usual, Weber County faces the highest unemployment and slowest job growth of all Utah's metropolitan counties, and more manufacturing layoffs are pending. On the other hand, Salt Lake County's unemployment and job growth rates both remain in the moderate range because of the diversity of its economy. And lastly, Bear River has the lowest unemployment rate of all dis-

## Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs November 1991




# Metro Areas

**Table 3. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for SaltLake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas** *(Numbers in Thousands)*

| | Salt Lake/Ogden | | | | | Provo/Orem | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov 1991(f) | Nov 1990 | Percent Change | Oct 1991(p) | Sep 1991(r) | Nov 1991(f) | Nov 1990 | Percent Change | Oct 1991(p) | Sep 1991(r) |
| **Civilian Labor Force** | **522.1** | **516.6** | **1.1** | **519.9** | **525.3** | **126.2** | **123.8** | **1.9** | **124.5** | **124.7** |
| Employed | 499.0 | 498.6 | 0.1 | 497.3 | 499.1 | 120.5 | 119.1 | 1.2 | 119.5 | 119.1 |
| Unemployed | 23.2 | 18.0 | 28.9 | 22.6 | 26.2 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 21.3 | 5.0 | 5.6 |
| Rate | 4.4 | 3.5 | — | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 3.8 | — | 4.0 | 4.5 |
| **Total Nonfarm Jobs** | **520.1** | **507.1** | **2.6** | **514.6** | **510.6** | **105.8** | **99.9** | **5.9** | **104.4** | **104.2** |
| Mining | 3.3 | 2.9 | 13.8 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Construction | 22.3 | 21.2 | 5.2 | 22.5 | 22.2 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 33.3 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| Manufacturing | 69.1 | 70.3 | -1.7 | 69.0 | 69.4 | 14.4 | 14.5 | -0.7 | 14.4 | 14.7 |
| Durable | 47.3 | 48.5 | -2.5 | 47.5 | 47.9 | 8.8 | 8.9 | -1.1 | 8.8 | 8.9 |
| Nondurable | 21.8 | 21.8 | 0.0 | 21.5 | 21.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 5.8 |
| Trans/Comm/Utilities | 34.0 | 33.5 | 1.5 | 34.0 | 33.9 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Trade | 129.7 | 126.4 | 2.6 | 125.5 | 124.5 | 25.2 | 24.0 | 5.0 | 24.3 | 24.4 |
| Wholesale | 32.1 | 31.7 | 1.3 | 31.8 | 31.3 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 10.6 | 5.1 | 5.4 |
| Retail | 97.6 | 94.7 | 3.1 | 93.7 | 93.2 | 20.0 | 19.3 | 3.6 | 19.2 | 19.0 |
| Fin/Ins/Real Estate | 29.6 | 28.5 | 3.9 | 29.7 | 29.7 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Service | 129.5 | 124.3 | 4.2 | 128.8 | 129.1 | 41.0 | 38.2 | 7.3 | 40.9 | 40.0 |
| Government | 102.6 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 101.8 | 98.9 | 15.9 | 15.2 | 4.6 | 15.7 | 15.4 |

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

# By County

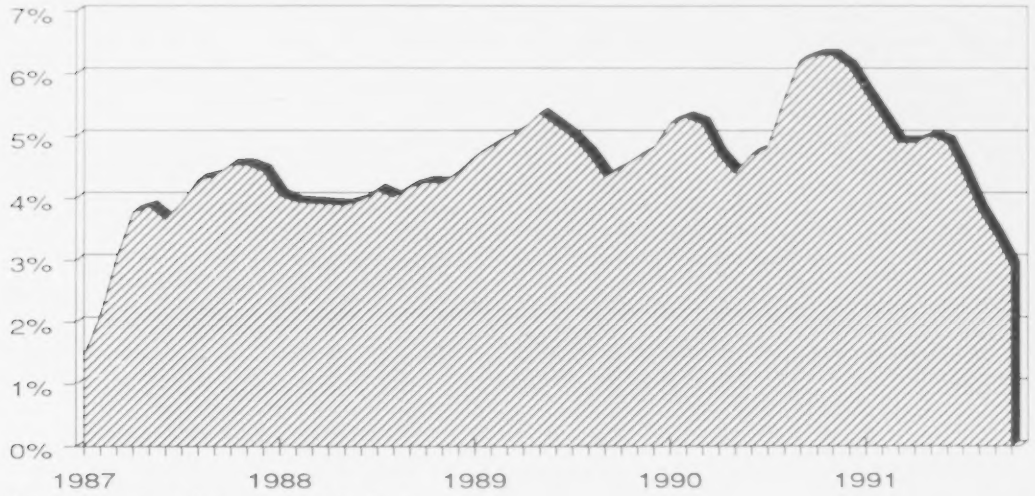
## Table 4. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

| | Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate | | | | Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov 1991(f) | Oct 1991(p) | Sept 1991(r) | Nov 1990 | Nov 1991(f) | Nov 1990 | Percent Change | Oct 1991(p) | Sept 1991(r) |
| **STATE TOTAL** | **5.4** | **5.1** | **5.3** | **4.2** | **765,900** | **754,230** | **2.8** | **760,000** | **757,500** |
| **Bear River** | **4.4** | **3.9** | **3.6** | **3.7** | **45,740** | **45,260** | **1.1** | **46,410** | **45,960** |
| Box Elder | 5.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 15,480 | 15,380 | 0.7 | 15,610 | 15,710 |
| Cache | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 29,900 | 29,520 | 1.3 | 30,410 | 29,850 |
| Rich | 7.9 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 360 | 360 | 0.0 | 390 | 400 |
| **Wasatch Front** | **5.1** | **4.9** | **5.2** | **4.1** | **531,190** | **518,260** | **2.5** | **525,650** | **521,820** |
| **Wasatch Front North** | **5.5** | **5.3** | **5.7** | **4.9** | **129,750** | **128,070** | **1.3** | **130,320** | **129,950** |
| Davis | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 60,920 | 59,920 | 1.7 | 61,790 | 61,780 |
| Morgan | 7.9 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 1,010 | 1,010 | 0.0 | 1,020 | 1,050 |
| Weber | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 67,820 | 67,140 | 1.0 | 67,510 | 67,120 |
| **Wasatch Front South** | **4.9** | **4.7** | **5.1** | **3.8** | **401,440** | **390,190** | **2.9** | **395,330** | **391,870** |
| Salt Lake | 4.9 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 391,370 | 380,070 | 3.0 | 385,210 | 381,530 |
| Tooele | 5.9 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 10,070 | 10,120 | -0.5 | 10,120 | 10,340 |
| **Mountainland** | **5.5** | **5.1** | **5.2** | **4.6** | **116,390** | **110,390** | **5.4** | **114,280** | **114,520** |
| Summit | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 8,110 | 7,820 | 3.7 | 7,180 | 7,510 |
| Utah | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 105,700 | 100,040 | 5.7 | 104,440 | 104,240 |
| Wasatch | 9.5 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 7.2 | 2,580 | 2,530 | 2.0 | 2,660 | 2,770 |
| **Central** | **7.9** | **7.6** | **8.1** | **6.3** | **15,990** | **15,760** | **1.5** | **15,940** | **16,080** |
| Juab | 8.1 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 1,890 | 1,820 | 3.8 | 1,960 | 2,070 |
| Millard | 5.6 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3,380 | 3,470 | -2.6 | 3,400 | 3,520 |
| Piute | 11.7 | 10.3 | 12.1 | 8.5 | 190 | 190 | 0.0 | 200 | 200 |
| Sanpete | 10.4 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 8.9 | 4,980 | 4,700 | 6.0 | 4,730 | 4,520 |
| Sevier | 6.5 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 5.5 | 4,990 | 5,030 | -0.8 | 5,040 | 5,160 |
| Wayne | 9.1 | 5.3 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 560 | 550 | 1.8 | 610 | 610 |
| **Southwestern** | **6.1** | **5.5** | **5.7** | **4.1** | **29,320** | **27,410** | **7.0** | **29,780** | **29,970** |
| Beaver | 5.5 | 9.3 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 1,300 | 1,260 | 3.2 | 1,340 | 1,440 |
| Garfield | 18.9 | 8.9 | 11.0 | 8.5 | 1,370 | 1,370 | 0.0 | 1,600 | 1,690 |
| Iron | 5.3 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 8,150 | 7,740 | 5.3 | 8,190 | 8,320 |
| Kane | 8.6 | 7.8 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 1,570 | 1,460 | 7.5 | 1,630 | 1,690 |
| Washington | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 16,930 | 15,580 | 8.7 | 17,020 | 16,830 |
| **Uintah Basin** | **8.4** | **7.8** | **7.4** | **6.2** | **10,940** | **10,980** | **-0.4** | **11,250** | **12,020** |
| Daggett | 8.3 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 310 | 310 | 0.0 | 370 | 430 |
| Duchesne | 11.8 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 3,630 | 3,670 | -1.1 | 3,800 | 3,840 |
| Uintah | 6.6 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 0.0 | 7,080 | 7,750 |
| **Southeastern** | **10.0** | **8.5** | **8.4** | **7.3** | **16,350** | **17,010** | **-3.9** | **16,780** | **17,150** |
| Carbon | 9.8 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 6.0 | 7,380 | 7,730 | -4.5 | 7,400 | 7,570 |
| Emery | 11.1 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 3,310 | 3,510 | -5.7 | 3,380 | 3,480 |
| Grand | 8.9 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 2,420 | 2,360 | 2.5 | 2,710 | 2,850 |
| San Juan | 10.5 | 7.9 | 9.4 | 8.4 | 3,240 | 3,410 | -5.0 | 3,290 | 3,250 |
| **Salt Lake/Ogden MSA** | **5.0** | **4.8** | **5.3** | **4.1** | **520,100** | **507,100** | **2.6** | **514,600** | **510,600** |
| **Provo/Orem MSA** | **5.2** | **4.8** | **4.9** | **4.5** | **105,700** | **100,040** | **5.7** | **104,440** | **104,240** |

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

## *Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index*




Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

# *PRICES*

### Table 5. Current U.S. Price Indexes

| | INDEX | | % CHANGE FROM | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct 1991 | Oct 1990 | Prior Year | Prior Month |
| **CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)** | | | | |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])** | **137.4** | **133.5** | **2.9** | **0.1** |
| Food and Beverages | 136.5 | 133.4 | 2.3 | -0.1 |
| Food at Home | 134.4 | 133.4 | 0.7 | -0.4 |
| Housing | 134.7 | 130.6 | 3.1 | 0.0 |
| Rent Residential | 144.6 | 140.5 | 2.9 | 0.0 |
| Fuel and Other Utilities | 115.7 | 113.4 | 2.0 | -0.9 |
| Medical Care | 180.7 | 137.1 | 8.1 | 0.6 |
| Apparel and Upkeep | 132.7 | 128.4 | 3.3 | 1.1 |
| Transportation | 124.0 | 125.8 | -1.4 | 0.2 |
| Gasoline | 98.2 | 118.7 | -17.3 | -1.6 |
| Energy[3] | 101.8 | 111.4 | -8.6 | -1.7 |
| **PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = $1.00)** | **$0.728** | **$0.749** | **-2.8** | **-0.1** |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])** | **135.4** | **131.9** | **2.7** | **0.1** |
| **PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)** | | | | |
| **ALL COMMODITIES** | **116.4** | **120.8** | **-3.6** | **0.3** |
| Finished Goods | 122.3 | 122.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Intermediate Materials | 114.1 | 117.9 | -3.2 | -0.3 |
| Crude Materials | 99.6 | 124.8 | -20.2 | 1.6 |

1 Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

2 Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

3 Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisitcs.

# Job Service

**Table 6. Employment Security Activities in Utah**

| | Nov 1991(p) | Nov 1990 | Percent Change | Oct 1991 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nonfarm Jobs Available | 23,147 | 22,269 | 3.9 | 25,121 |
| New Applications for Jobs | 8,939 | 8,040 | 11.1 | 11,102 |
| Total Nonfarm Job Placements | 5,452 | 6,733 | -19.0 | 7,434 |
| Initial Claims | 1,993 | 1,785 | 11.7 | 1,076 |
| Weeks Claimed | 11,059 | 8,400 | 31.6 | 8,202 |
| Insured Unemployment Rate | 1.33 | 1.18 | — | 1.14 |
| Benefits Paid (Monthly) | $5,296,750 | $3,983,770 | 33.0 | $5,139,464 |

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only and are listed for the week containing the 15th day of the month.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

# New Data, New Publications

The following data and/or publications are now available:

- ☐ *Annual Report of Labor Market Information, 1990.*
- ☐ *1991 Utah State Compensation Survey Summary Report of Salaries and Fringe Benefits.*

If you would like to receive copies, please check the desired items and fill in your name and address.

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Mail to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security,
P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT, 84147-0249.

# Hours and Earnings

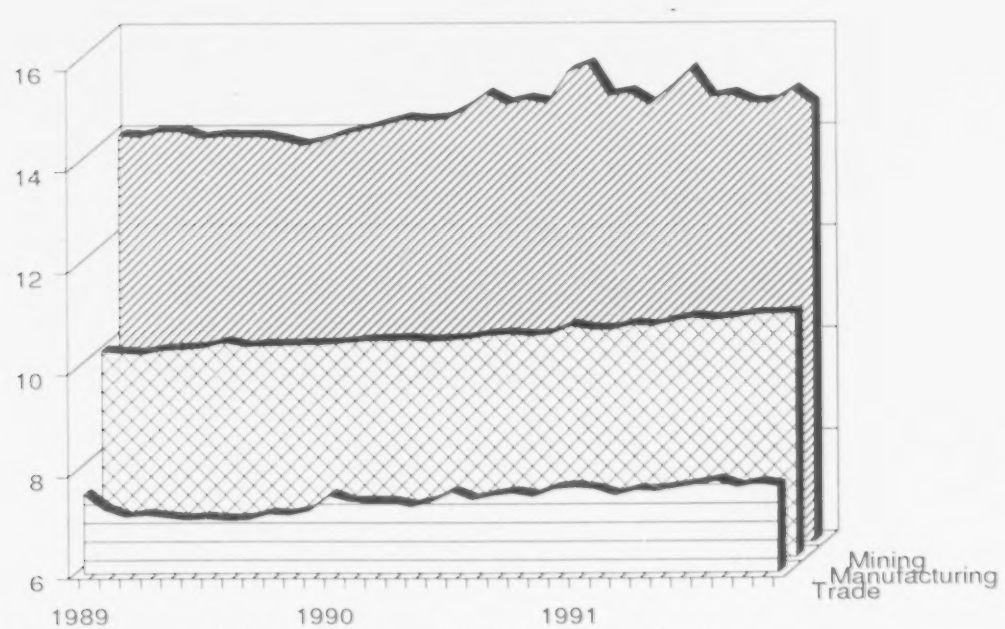
## Table 7. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

| | Average Hourly Earnings | | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct 1991(p) | Oct 1990 | % Chng | Sep 1990(r) | Oct 1991(p) | Oct 1990 | % Chng | Set 1990(r) |
| **MINING** | **14.58** | **14.63** | **-0.3** | **14.88** | **44.8** | **43.7** | **2.5** | **44.3** |
| Metal Mining | 13.71 | 13.70 | 0.0 | 14.01 | 45.6 | 46.6 | -2.1 | 45.9 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | 16.88 | 17.35 | -2.7 | 16.96 | 44.3 | 40.0 | 10.8 | 44.7 |
| **MANUFACTURING** | **10.79** | **10.35** | **4.3** | **10.77** | **40.4** | **40.0** | **1.0** | **40.7** |
| Durable Goods | 11.13 | 10.68 | 4.2 | 11.13 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 0.7 | 40.4 |
| Primary Metals | 13.59 | 13.33 | 2.0 | 14.09 | 39.7 | 39.8 | -0.2 | 41.5 |
| Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach. | 10.49 | 10.13 | 3.6 | 10.53 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 1.3 | 40.1 |
| Transportation Equipment | 13.69 | 13.26 | 3.2 | 13.53 | 40.1 | 41.2 | -2.7 | 40.3 |
| Nondurable Goods | 10.16 | 9.69 | 4.9 | 10.10 | 40.2 | 39.5 | 1.8 | 41.3 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 9.04 | 8.67 | 4.3 | 9.04 | 42.0 | 40.8 | 2.9 | 44.8 |
| **TRADE** | **7.70** | **7.58** | **1.6** | **7.76** | **28.2** | **28.7** | **-1.7** | **29.2** |
| Wholesale | 10.29 | 10.12 | 1.7 | 10.53 | 35.5 | 36.9 | -3.8 | 37.9 |
| Retail | 6.78 | 6.63 | 2.3 | 6.74 | 26.3 | 26.5 | -0.8 | 26.9 |
| Food Stores | 7.26 | 6.54 | 11.0 | 6.96 | 25.4 | 26.2 | -3.0 | 25.3 |
| General Merchandise | 6.24 | 6.14 | 1.6 | 6.28 | 27.6 | 27.4 | 0.7 | 28.5 |

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Average Hourly Wage for Selected Industries




Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

# The Economic Effects of Part-time Employment

Over the past three decades part-time employment has been a growing component of the American labor market. Nationally, part-time employment, since the late 1950s, has risen from 12 percent of the total work force to its current level of 18 percent. Since 1976, Utah's part-time employment rate has remained steady at 23 percent, but this level remains notably higher than the national average.[1] This high level of part-time employment has prompted some concern. There is a growing number of academicians who believe that this part-time employment growth is unwanted by the American labor force. Their contention is explained by pointing to the increase in involuntary part-time employment (those who wish to work full-time but can only find part-time employment).

## *The Growth of Part-Time Employment*

This issue was addressed recently by Assistant Professor Chris Tilly of the University of Lowell.[2] Tilly asserts that the growth in part-time employment originated as a response to worker's desires, but has since expanded under employers' motives. Tilly concludes that involuntary part-timers account for most of part-time employment's growth since the mid 70s.

During the 60s and early 70s, demographic and economic circumstances were such that an increasing number of women and teenagers entered the work force. The desire for partial employment among these demographic cohorts was a contributing factor to part-time

- Since 1976, Utah's part-time employment rate has remained steady at 23 percent, but this level remains notably higher than the national average.
- Some economists contend that involuntary part-timers account for most of part-time employment's growth since the mid 70s.
- Trade and service industry employers are utilizing the largest number of part-time workers. And since trade and services (especially services) have increased their share of the overall American economy, total part-time employment has also increased.
- Multiple job-holding may actually mask the true number of people who are counted as working part-time.

1 *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment 1989*, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2 *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1991, U.S. Department of Labor.

*Continued on page 14*

employment's growth. In other words, employee's demand for part-time employment increased.

However, since the mid 70's, this demographic effect has subsided. But, part-time employment continued to grow. Tilly contends that the driving mechanism shifted to the employers' desire to utilize more part-time labor. So, employers have increased the supply of part-time jobs despite a decline in the number of workers demanding part-time employment. Thus, there has been an increase in involuntary part-time employment.

Trade and service industry employers are utilizing the largest number of part-time workers. And since trade and services (especially services) have increased their share of the overall American economy, total part-time employment has also increased. These industrial sectors have taken a different approach in their hiring practices. They have found it profitable to employ part-time workers, because many trade and service firms don't need a highly skilled, stable labor force. For the most part, a low-wage, low-skill, high-turnover labor market satisfies their labor needs. Additional advantages to the employer are more scheduling flexibility and a work force that tolerates lower levels of financial compensation and minimal benefits.

### *Types of Part-Time Jobs*

Tilly recognizes three different types of part-time employment. These are short-time, retention part-time, and secondary part-time. Short-time employment results within industries experiencing economic slowdowns. Instead of laying off workers, the employer utilizes his staff part-time until business picks up. This way the employer does not risk losing trained employees during the slow-down period, and thus the long-run productivity levels remain high.

Retention part-time is employment favoring the employee. The employee's skills are valuable enough that the employer is willing to bend his demands to meet the employee's needs. These jobs are generally well paying, highly skilled, and offer advancement opportunities. Also, productivity levels are generally high.

The third type is secondary part-time. The situation here is basically the reverse of the retention part-time. This "secondary" labor market is characterized by low skills, low pay, few fringe benefits, low productivity, and high turnover. There is an abundant labor supply available to fill vacancies, so the employer sets the stage. In this setting, it is to the employer's financial advantage to establish part-time, minimal-benefit jobs, thus keeping financial compensation reduced.

### *The Role of the Service-Based Economy*

The industrial composition of the American economy can be dissected into two categories, the goods-producing sector and the service-based sector. The goods-producing sector is comprised of manufacturing, mining, and construction. In this sector, a physical product is produced.

*Continued on page 15*

The service-based sector, on the other hand, is characterized by industries which produce a service to individuals or other industries, without producing a physical product. Industries within the service-based economy include trade, finance/insurance/real estate, transportation/communications/utilities, service, and government.

Tilly notes that 90 percent of part-time employment occurs in the service-based economy. And, within the service-based economy, trade and services account for most of total employment and total part-time employment. From 1969 to 1989, more than half of part-time employment's growth, compared with all industries, occurred in trade and services. This increase is the result of the service-based economy's growth during this time period.

Employment in services has grown for several reasons. The most evident is the relative increase in the demand for service-related activities. This in turn translates into an almost proportional increase in the demand for service-based employment, since the service-based economy is people oriented and improvements in productivity levels are harder to achieve than in capital-based industries. So, increases in the size of the service-based economy translate directly into increased demand for service-based employment. And, thus the rise in employer-driven part-time jobs.

Nationally, the service sector has been a growing component of the American economy. In 1960, service-based industries comprised 62 percent of American employment. By 1989, this share had increased to 77 percent. Utah, during this period, was already characterized with a service-based economy, but it increased even further. In 1960, 71 percent of all Utah jobs were classified in the service-based sector. By 1990, this percentage had increased to 80 percent.

### *Effects on the Work Force*

How does this increase in a service based economy and the corresponding part-time employment affect workers and the labor market? One major change is the shifting of employee training responsibilities. In the manufacturing, mining, and construction industries, the training responsibilities largely fall to the employer. Most jobs in these industries require skills, but developing these skills are largely left to on-the-job training or employer-financed training sessions. Thus, it was often possible for individuals to acquire a well-paying, high-skill job having just a high school diploma. The employees' costs of acquiring these skills was minimal.

This training path has not been eliminated. But, with the enlarging of the service economy, it has been diminished. With a service based economy, the training responsibilities are different. It is more the individual's responsibility to acquire skills which are needed to obtain financially beneficial jobs. Whether this be through college or some other learning source, it is largely done at

*Continued on page 16*

the individual's motivation and expense. Skills needed in a service-based economy have generally been acquired outside of the work environment. So the service sector's increase means more workers must acquire these skills on their own to attract good service-based jobs.

This movement has another dimension. Increasing numbers of participants in the work force are obtaining college educations. But this increase has, to a degree, reduced the value of a college education. With more people holding degrees, employers can be more selective, and can thus offer employment on their terms. Some analysts have observed that people with high academic qualifications are accepting jobs that, say ten years ago, may have been beneath their qualifications. This is the result of labor market supply and demand. The supply of available college-educated applicants has increased at a faster rate than the demand for these applicants, so employees are accepting positions providing lower financial compensation. This phenomenon is expected to continue. The continuation of the information age and the need to be more competitive in the world market will force this trend to continue.

## *A New Class of Worker?*

The top-heavy service sector labor market has pushed some workers with low educational qualifications into the service sector's part-time employment areas. All part-time jobs are not inherently bad. Short-time and retention part-time are generally good jobs because of the high-skill levels required. But people with minimal training and skills end up in secondary part-time jobs. Many wish to obtain full-time employment, but because of their low skills, are forced to accept service employers' part-time positions. To compensate for this lack of full-time work, many take on multiple part-time jobs. So the growth in the number of part-time jobs is even larger than the number of people reported as holding part-time jobs.

This multiple job-holding may actually mask the true number of people who are counted as working part-time. By taking multiple jobs, many workers consider themselves as full-time employees, even though they accomplish this through multiple part-time jobs. Tilly notes that 85 percent of multiple jobholders work 24 hours or less on second jobs, but most multiple jobholders work total hours exceeding 35 hours per week. Thus, when these people are interviewed in government household surveys (the source from which employment and unemployment is calculated), the actual number of people working at part-time jobs may be underestimated.

The growth of the service sector and part-time employment is creating a new classification of working individuals. These are people who facilitate a full-time income by utilizing multiple part-time jobs. With the anticipated continued growth in service employment and the accompanying use of part-time employment, this class of working individuals is ex-

*Continued on page 17*

pected to grow as we approach the next century.

### *Conclusion*

America has experienced an increase in the utilization of part-time employment. At first, this increase was prompted by employee demands, but now it seems to be fueled by employer's desires to reduce financial obligations. This change has been most noticeable in the service and trade industries, where employers can take advantage of low-skill positions by drawing on the large pool of available labor. Many individuals who fill these types of positions must hold multiple jobs to facilitate a full-time income. Thus, this trend is creating a new and growing class of workers in America.❐

***Mark S. Knold***
***Labor Market Economist***

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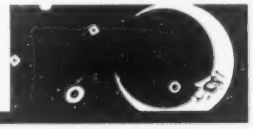
## *Moonlighting*



The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently reported that:

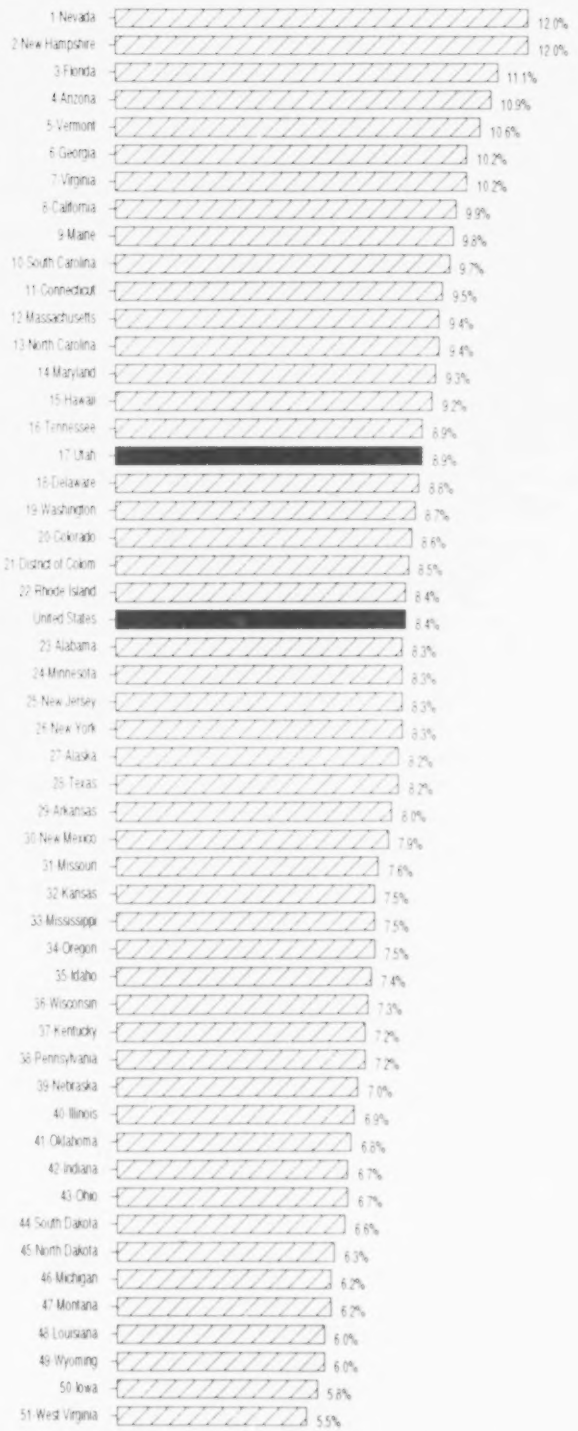
- Roughly 7.2 million persons worked at more than one job in May 1991—a number virtually unchanged from May 1989 when multiple jobholders were last counted. (Moonlighting typically declines or holds steady during a recession.)
- The number of women holding more than one job (3.1 million) and the female multiple jobholding rate (5.9 percent) was also unchanged from 1989. However, over the past two decades, the number of women holding more than one job has increased nearly fivefold and the proportion of all multiple jobholders who were women has risen from 16 to 44 percent.
- The multiple jobholding rate for men (6.4 percent) was also unchanged from May 1989 to May 1991.
- The highest rates of multiple jobholding continued to be among men and women 35 to 44 years of age (7.2 and 6.6 percent respectively). Married men were more likely to work than single, divorced, separated, or widowed men. Married women were somewhat less likely to work two jobs than were women without a spouse.
- Workers whose primary jobs were in public administration and the services industry continued to have the highest multiple jobholding rates—9.3 and 7.7 percent, respectively.
- Workers whose primary jobs were in the managerial and professional fields had the highest jobholding rate (7.3 percent) of any occupational category.
- Over 70 percent of multiple jobholders combined one full-time and one part-time job. Twenty-three percent worked at two jobs. Women were much more likely than men to work at multiple part-time jobs.

# *Commerce Department releases new Gross State Product Figures—*

The Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis recently released new gross state product (GSP) figures for 1977-1989. Gross state product is the market value of the goods and services produced by labor and property located in the state. It is the state counterpart of the nation's gross domestic product (GDP).

Between 1977 and 1989, Utah's gross state product increased from $10,116 million to $28,135 million—an average annual percent increase of 8.9 percent. Over the same time period, the U.S. GDP increased at an average annual rate of 8.4 percent. Utah ranks as number 17 in the growth in GSP since 1977. States on the east coast and in the west tended to show the highest increase in GSP over the 1977-1989 time period.❐

## Annual Percent Change in Gross State Product 1977-1989




Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

# Electronic Bulletin Board Service

We are continuing to add data to our electronic bulletin board service! You can access employment, unemployment, affirmative action, and consumer/producer price indices at the touch of personal computer button. The service is free and can be accessed via a statewide "800" number. Contact Dwight Norris at (801) 536-7835 for more information.❐

# Data Definitions

***(f)***—forecast.

***(p)***—preliminary.

***(r)***—revised.

***Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)***—Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

***Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)***—Utah County.

***Employed Persons***—Civilians who did any work as paid employees, worked more than 15 hours as unpaid workers in a family business, or were temporarily absent from work because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes. Each person is counted only once.

***Unemployed Persons***—Civilians who had no employment, were available for work, and made specific efforts to find work sometime during the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job or waiting to report for a new job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

***Civilian Labor Force***—Employed persons plus unemployed persons. Individuals are counted by place of residence.

***Unemployment Rate***—Unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

***Nonfarm Employment***—A count of jobs by place of work for the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excludes proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid/volunteer workers, military personnel, Central Intelligence Agency employees, and employees of the National Security Agency. Includes salaried officers of corporations.

***Production and Related Workers***—Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers closely associated with the production process.

***Average Weekly Hours***—The average hours for which pay was received during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Includes paid holidays, vacations, and sick leave.

***Average Weekly Earnings***—Includes hourly and incentive pay and is reported before deductions. Includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacation, and sick leave.

***Initial Claims***—Requests by individuals following a period of unemployment to determine entitlement to compensation under unemployment compensation laws .

***Weeks Claimed***—Requests for weekly unemployment insurance benefits filed by claimants.

***Insured Unemployment Rate***—The ratio of (1) the number of weeks claimed by individuals under the unemployment compensation program to (2) average employment covered by the program.

***Reserve Fund Balance***—Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.



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# Utah Labor Market Report

*Floyd G. Astin, Administrator*

*William R. Horner, Director, Labor Market Information Services*

*Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist*

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